1: Hocart Y-5 (ca. 1920) 1929 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Lakemba

these in a chronological order; from Rasolo on, practically all of them; but there are many early ones which have cast adrift from any system of chronology. Traditions of first origins are much adulterated by the recently imported cult of Water Sprites.

One point all agree upon is that the earliest settlement was in Vangandra, a hill, apparently of raised coral, which beetles over the shore between Nasangalau and Tumbou, on the island of Lakemba. Another point of agreement is that there were two brothers in Vangandra, that the elder went to settle in Nasangalau, the younger in Navuaira, but there is some difference as to their names. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the elder was a cannibal, of which the younger disapproved because the people of Lakemba were thus being eaten, so he fled to the southwest. The descendants of the elder brother occupied the North, or Natokalau; one of his sons dwelt in Nasangalau and one in Nukunuku; those two are noble in Natokalau. The younger brother came to Undukathu and his people established villages at Kukulevu, Toiovu, and Vanga.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY

The Province of Lau, Fiji, is made up of three ancient divisions:

1. The dominion of the chief of Lakemba; the islands of Lakemba, Naiau, and Thithia, and the group known to the Lakembans as Lau and here called the Southern Islands. This group comprises Oneata, Mothe, Kambara (with its dependencies, Komo and Uangava), Fulanga (with its dependency, Ongea), and Ono (with its dependency, Vatoa).

2. The Exploring Isles were formerly subject to Thakaundrove, a district of Vanua Levu. The main island, Vanua Mbalavu, is divided into two states: Mualevu, north; Lomaloma, south. The islands of Tuvutha and Mango belong to Lomaloma, the others to Mualevu.

3. The group of islands consisting of Totoya (with its dependency, Vanua Vatu), Moala, and Matuku formed a link between the windward islands and "Lomaiviti," the main Fijian islands. These islands were independent though "turning towards Mbau."

Mbau, off the eastern coast of Viti Levu, was formerly recognized as the leading island of Fiji. Its principal chief was recognized by foreigners as King of Fiji.

Lau (fig. 1) is now wealthy because of its coconuts, but its natural food resources are meager. Lakemba, Naiau, Thithia, Oneata, and Ono have enough pockets of good soil to produce a surplus which can be exported to the islands which are miserably deficient in soil, especially Fulanga. The

1: Hocart Y-5 (ca. 1920) 1929 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Lakemba

soil of the Exploring Islands is similar to that of Lakemba; Totoya, Moala, and Matuka are the most fruitful of all.

The inhabitants of Lau may best be described as a cross between the negroid Fijian and the Polynesian. Their hair ranges from fuzzy to wavy,

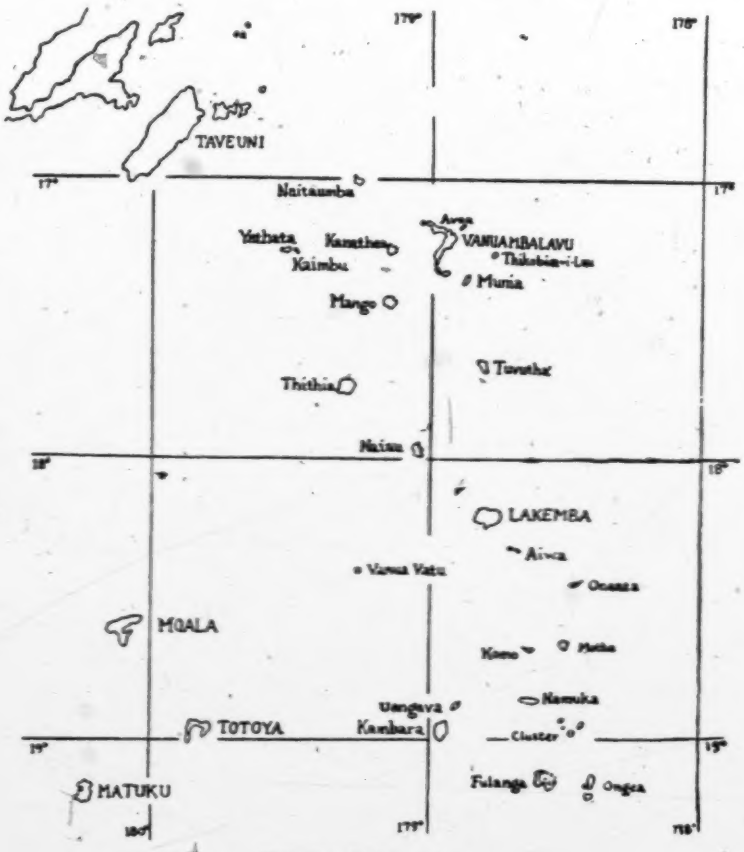

FIGURE 1.—Map of Lau.

or even straight, but curly hair is probably the most common. Many of them have eyes with a slight Mongolian appearance. Their speech is softer and more sing-song than that of people further west. They pronounce *ti* like *chi* and *ndi* as *nji*, and have many words peculiarly their own.

1: Hocart Y-5 (ca. 1920) 1929 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Lakemba

LAKEMBA

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND VILLAGES

Lakemba is the chief island of the Lau Archipelago south of Naiau. (See fig. 2.) Its high chief bears the titles of Roko Sau and Tui Naiau (Lord of Naiau). The island is typical of those in the dry zone of Fiji. Except for one or two summits, the hills are without forests. Their red slopes are bare or covered with bracken, with here and there a *Casuarina* or screw pine (*Pandanus*). The good soil is in pockets near the coast, where tall trees grow, if allowed, but as most of the good land is period-

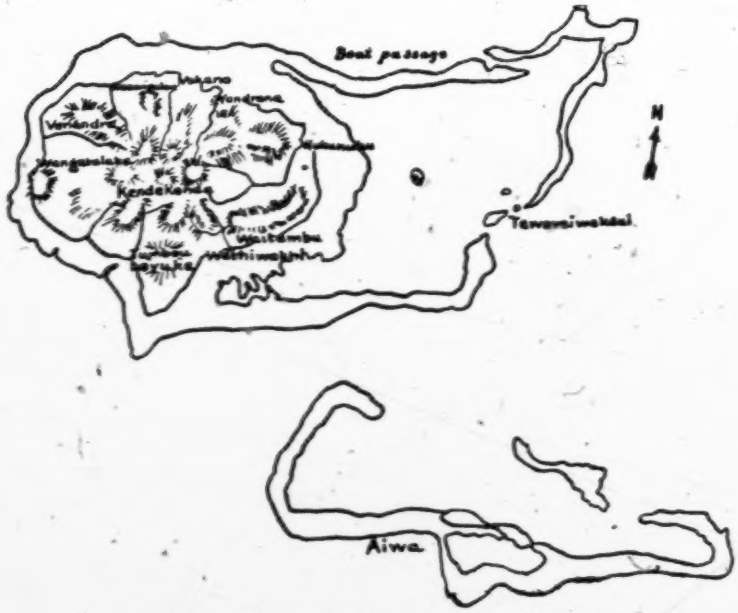

FIGURE 2.—Map of Lakemba (based on Admiralty chart).

ically fired before planting, the ground is mostly covered with reeds, long and strong, and useful for making walls and fences. There is level land only round the coast, a belt that varies in width and extends into the hills as flats suitable for irrigation. The largest of these is the fertile valley of the Nakula stream, which penetrates to the foot of Ulu i Kendekende, the highest hill.

2: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

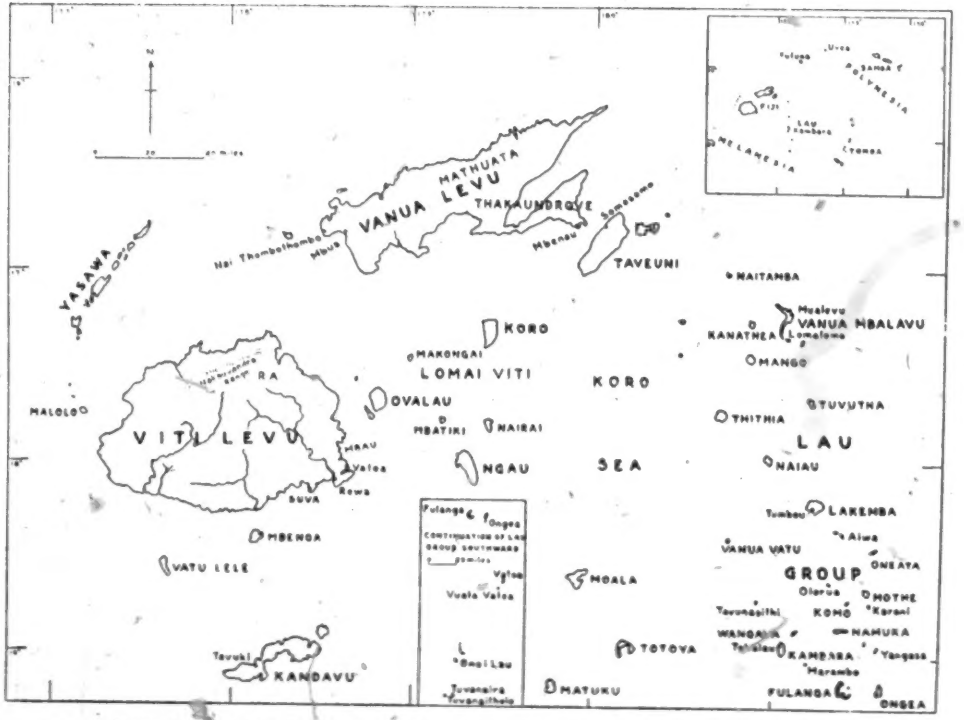

FIGURE 1.—Map of the Fiji Islands, with insert at upper right showing the location of the Lau islands in the south Pacific, on the border between Polynesia and Melanesia.

2: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

milamila), consisting of a pointed stick about 35 cm. long made of *mbau* (*Pittosporum brackenridgei*), was used.

Some old men wear beards, but most men shave their faces at least once a week, usually with a piece of glass.

Nails are bitten off or cut with a knife.

Most Lauans bathe daily in the sea about sundown. There are no specific bathing places for men and women, but the sexes do not bathe together. Frequently perfumed coconut oil is rubbed on the legs, arms, and hair after the bath.

Men and boys over the age of six wear a kilt (*sulu*) wound round the waist and knotted. It extends to the knees and is made of a piece of trade cloth, gunny sack, tapa, or leaves. The upper part of the body is bare except on festive occasions, when an imported cotton undershirt or shirt is worn. The men wear ornaments only in the dance. Formerly they wore boars' tusks (*mbatchi ni puaka*), perforated at one end and hung on hibiscus bark, or an orange-colored bivalve (*sopui*) neck ornament. Aged informants say that the outer surface of the shell was polished with a stone and sand. The perforation appears to have been made with a sharp, pointed drill. Armbands (*nggato*), made of a shell called *leru*, were worn just below the elbow by both men and women.

Formerly the ears of men and women were pierced with a bamboo knife and were weighted until they hung to the shoulder.

Sandals (*i vava vulu*), made of coconut husk and bound to the feet by means of tapa, are worn to cover a foot wound. An eyeshade (*matai iri*) made of a plaited coconut leaf is worn occasionally as a protection against the sun.

Young girls and women wear skirts of trade cloth which reach from the waist to the ankles. The skirts of little girls from six to fourteen and of women working in the bush or on the beach hang just below the knee. The upper part of the body is either bare or covered with a sleeveless cloth blouse, which adds to the social prestige of the wearer. Young women formerly wore a short fringe (*liku*) made of hibiscus bark, or the leaves of ti, *nunu* (*Ficus*), *sitchi*, or *vono* (probably *Alyxia bracteolosa*). The women wear practically no ornaments except when dressed for the dance or for ceremonial occasions, when they hang a wreath (*salusalu*) of the dyed inner bark of the hibiscus, fragrant leaves, and flowers around the neck.

GEOGRAPHY

The Lau or Eastern Archipelago of the Fiji Islands is situated between 16° 43′ and 21° 2″ south latitude and between 178° 15′ and 180° 17′ west longitude (fig. 1). It is a chain of about 100 small islands and reefs extending

2: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

131 north and south along the eastern margin of the Fiji group. The Lau Islands lie at the meeting point of two culture areas, Melanesia on the west and Polynesia on the east (fig. 1, insert). Moreover these small islands in the central Pacific define the eastern border of the submarine shelf, which extends from Asia eastward into Oceania, and mark a change from continental to insular geological formation and a corresponding transition in flora and fauna. The island world west of Lau is more compact than that east of the archipelago and the flora and fauna are richer.

131 631 The southern Lau Islands (fig. 2) are: Oneata; Mothe; the Kambara group composed of Kambara, Namuka-i-Lau (Namuka), and Komo; the Fulanga group composed of Fulanga and Ongea; and the Ono group composed of Ono-i-Lau (Ono) and Vatoa. They are part of the chiefdom of Lakemba, which also includes the islands of Lakemba, Naiau, and Thithia in central Lau. The islands of both central and southern Lau are subject to the high chief at Lakemba.

North of the chiefdom of Lakemba lie the Exploring Isles, formerly subject to Thakaundrove on Vanua Levu; and on the west lies the independent Moala group consisting of Totoya, Moala, Matuku, and Vanua Vatu. The chiefdom of Lakemba, the Exploring Isles, and the Moala group comprise the colonial political province of Lau. To the natives, however, only the islands south of Lakemba, excluding the Moala group, are known as Lau.

133 Based on differences in geological formation, the Lau Islands may be divided into three groups: volcanic islands, limestone islands, and islands composed of both limestone and volcanic rocks. Of the important islands in the chiefdom of Lakemba, Mothe, Komo, and Thithia are volcanic; Lakemba, Kambara, Oneata and Ono are composed of limestone and volcanic rocks; and Wangava, Fulanga, Ongea, and Vatoa are composed wholly of limestone. These geological differences form the basis of economic life in southern Lau. The natural resources of the three rock types are supplementary and the group is economically interdependent.

The volcanic islands rise from sandy beaches toward a central ridge or hill. Their grassy slopes are forest free, and streams flow through their fertile valleys. They are rich in garden lands which grow yams, taro, manioc, breadfruit, bananas, papaya, and other tropical fruits in abundance, but they lack the forest resources of the limestone islands.

133 262 [134] The limestone islands are characterized by a heavily forested limestone basin. Small pockets of poor soil, on which yams and taro do not grow well, serve as garden lands. The staple food is manioc, supplemented on some islands by sweet potato, on others by breadfruit, and by roots, nuts, leaves, and fruit from the jungle. With the introduction of manioc and sweet potatoes in recent times, the inhabitants have become gardeners. The limestone islands

[Text continues on p.12: -Analyst]

2: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

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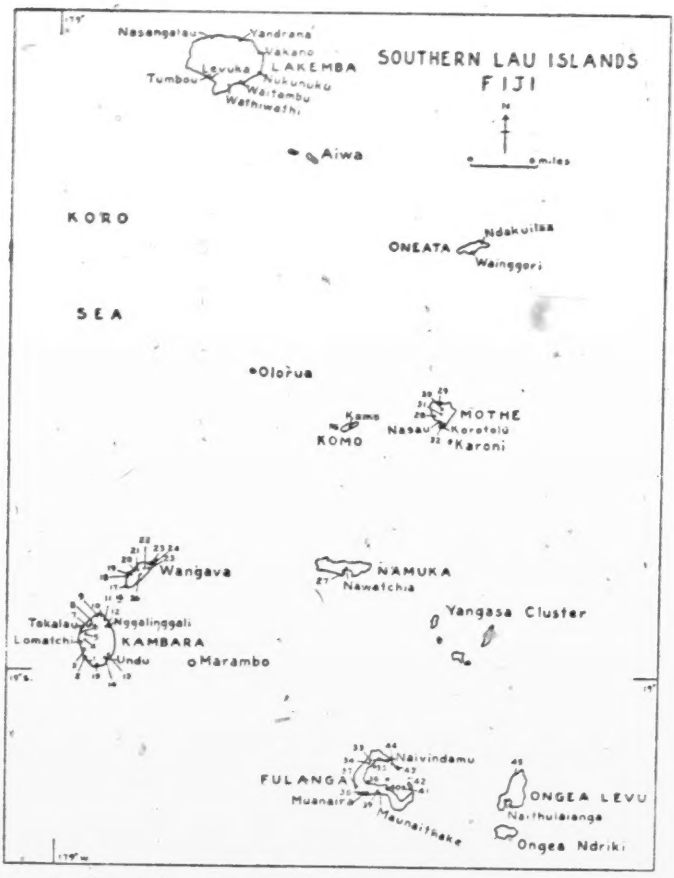

FIGURE 2.—Map of the southern Lau islands, Fiji (omitting Ono and Vatoa to the south). Names of inhabited islands are in capitals; of uninhabited islands and villages in capitals and lower case; the approximate location of archaeological sites and other named places, numbered as follows:

1. Votua
2. Salia
3. Nakoroyangai
4. Nakaka
5. Ndelaioloi
6. Vatuloaloa
7. Korokoroilulu
8. Naisevou and Nokorovusa
9. Naikeleangga
10. Ndaku
11. Naimarai
12. Nakoro and Matdundu
13. Nambewa
14. Thaukenaloa and Vakawangga
15. Nggaralevu
16. Vuthuninggase
17. Thimbathimba (Kambara and Wangava)
18. Saurai
19. Ndengei
20. Naivakevu
21. Kolombalavu
22. Nambukua
23. Ndaitukavondo
24. Savena
25. Toyovu and Nawarowaro
26. Sauvanaroa Lake
27. Thimbathimba (Namuka)
28. Kamali
29. Nggali
30. Ndelaimakolu
31. Ndelaimothe
32. Leva
33. Tchinambua
34. Toka
35. Matafete
36. Vatuolo
37. Ndolealewaniilomatchi
38. Narara, Nggilo, and Tawali
39. Nauluvatu
40. Yawalevu
41. Taluma
42. Salia
43. Nggilanggilalevu
44. Nggilanggilalailai
45. Thimbathimba (Ongea)

3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

FOREWORD

000 LONELY AND ISOLATED in eastern Fiji, Kambara rises abruptly out of the bright Pacific, a few square miles of limestone grown with primeval forest. Here bushy-haired, brown natives dwell in huts of thatch and wrest a living from the spirit-haunted jungle and the shark-infested sea. They work and play, feel and think in a vivid world of their own—a hazardous world where the struggle for existence is keen, land is poor and food is scarce.

131 177 Kambara is one of the southern islands of the Lau archipelago of Fiji (see maps, facing pp. 1 and 21). On a large map of the South Seas the Lau islands are represented by a line of dots running north and south along the eastern margin of Fiji, about one-third of the distance between Viti Levu and the Tongan archipelago. This small isolated group has been in contact with western civilization for over a century. Although the native culture has been altered considerably through western influence, no white man has ever gained a foothold in southern Lau, and the natives have retained ownership of all the land.

177 There are three great modern influences at work in Lau: the missionary and teacher, the government official, and the [797] trader. Christian missionaries landed on Lakemba in central [648] Lau in 1835 and slowly their teachings spread. When Fiji was annexed by Great Britain in 1874, Lau became part of 177 the British Crown Colony. Later, trading cutters occasionally 439 called here for coconut oil, trochas shell and bêche-de-mer, a sea slug relished by the Chinese. As the market price of copra rose during the first quarter of this century, coconut plantations were developed. Copra was exchanged for western

[p. vii is blank]

3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

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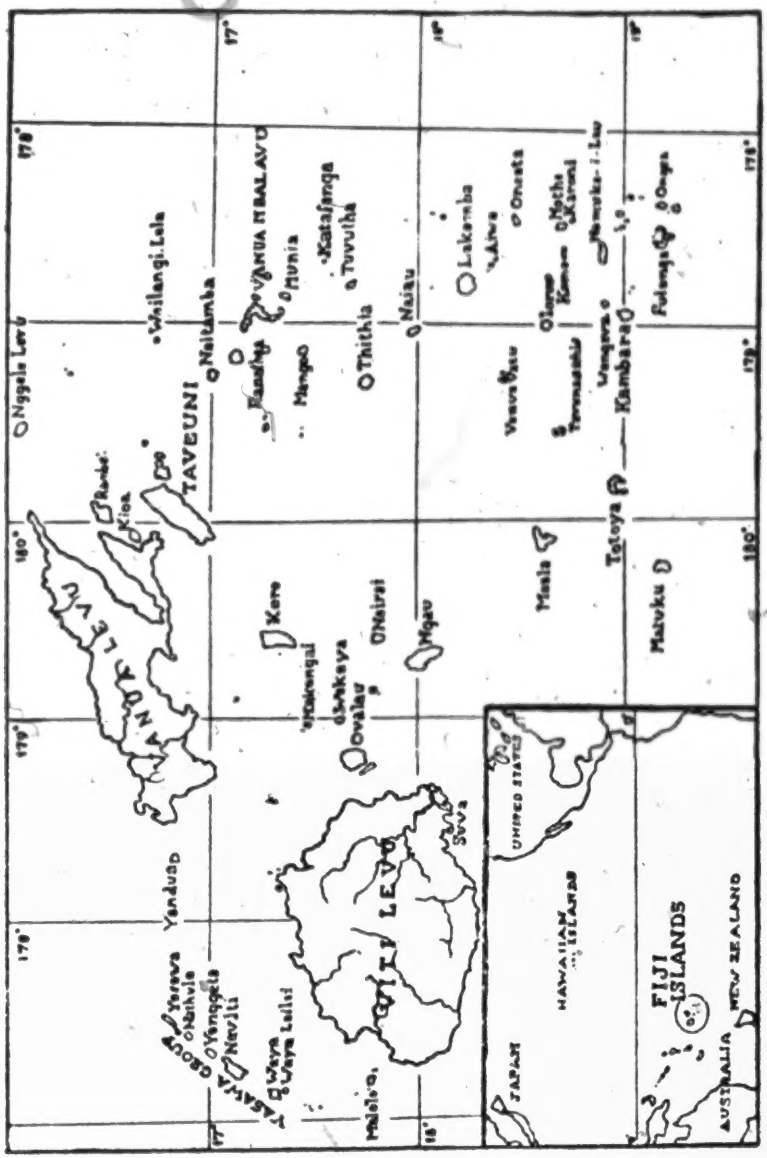

FIJI ISLANDS

[p. xxvi]

3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

133 the jungle and lagoon are peopled with spirits, frequently
361 hostile and malicious. Hence the two pairs of villages are isolated from each other. In the past they were frequently at war. Tokalau has long been the ranking village on the
621 west side and Tanggu ranking on the east. Today, their
178 antagonism is expressed in frequent quarrels and rivalry for
578 wealth and social prestige. These villages are not old. They are composed of aggregations of hamlets formerly located
[712] inland and protected by hill fortresses. In the middle of the nineteenth century, when the elimination of warfare due to the introduction of Christianity made protection unnecessary, several adjacent hamlets formed a village which retained the traditional jealousies and feuds of its constituents.

131 On a clear day seventeen islands are visible from the highest
133 point on Kambara, 470 feet above the sea. One can even
823 discern the reef of uninhabited Wangava, home of the spirits
776 of illness, about three miles to the northeast. Wangava is a limestone island, rich in timber, turtles, shellfish, and garden land. It belongs to the village of Tanggu on Kambara. To the southeast, about seven miles away, is the little uninhabited island of Marambo, home of the "windwomen", twin spirits who assume the form of beautiful maidens to disturb men in their sleep. Marambo was formed when the devil dropped the hearth stone from his canoe through the opening for the steering paddle. Here the men of Undu plant gardens and fish for lobster. And away to the northwest, a speck on the
131 horizon, is another Kambaran possession—the tiny uninhabited
133 island of Tavunasithi, owned by Tokalau. The nearest inhabited islands are Kambara's fertile colonies to the northwest,[1] Namuka of limestone and Komo of volcanic formation. The
[648] people of Kambara apparently acquired these islands by destroying the early inhabitants in warfare. According to the
[173] genealogies, Namuka was settled by colonists from the east side of Kambara, and Komo by colonists from the west side. Komo lies on the canoe route from Kambara to the large

[1] [Northeast according to map on page xxvi, category 116—Analyst]

3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

volcanic island of Lakemba, home of the high chief of Lau, far out of sight to the north. Visible between Komo and Namuka is the fertile volcanic island of Mothe, the point of departure of canoes for the Tongan archipelago, 400 miles to the east. Visible to the east is the uninhabited Yangasa cluster of islets, and to the southeast Fulanga and Ongea, all of forested limestone formation. Out of sight still farther to the south lie Vatoa and Ono, the southernmost islands in the Lau group.

Kambarans have relatives on most of these islands, as well as on the Moala group to the west, and in the Fijian capital city of Suva. These kinship ties demark the boundaries of their physical world. Only within the limits of this world, among their relatives, are they at home.

Kambara is called the "cave of wealth"[1] on account of her forests of hardwood. The most valued hardwood is greenheart of India (*Intsia bijuga*) used for making sailing canoes and other woodwork. Although the finest greenheart is found on Kambara, it grows well also on the neighboring islands of Wangava, Fulanga, and Ongea, but nowhere else in Fiji or Tonga. Based upon this natural monopoly, a famous woodcraft industry has developed in southern Lau. The group formerly supplied Fiji and Tonga with fast and powerful large double war canoes, and still provides many parts of Fiji with picturesque mat-sailed canoes, used extensively on inter-island voyages, and with shining carved wooden bowls, gongs and headrests.

In spite of forest resources, Kambara, Fulanga and Ongea are known in Fiji as "famine isles" on account of the dearth of arable land. The limestone base of these three islands, and of Wangava and Yangasa as well, has not decomposed sufficiently to form good garden land, and pockets of arable soil are scarce and shallow. Gardening, the usual basis of subsistence in Lau, must be supplemented in the famine group

[1] "Nggara-ni-tambua": literally whale's tooth cave, for the ivory tooth of the sperm whale represents the highest value in Lau.

3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

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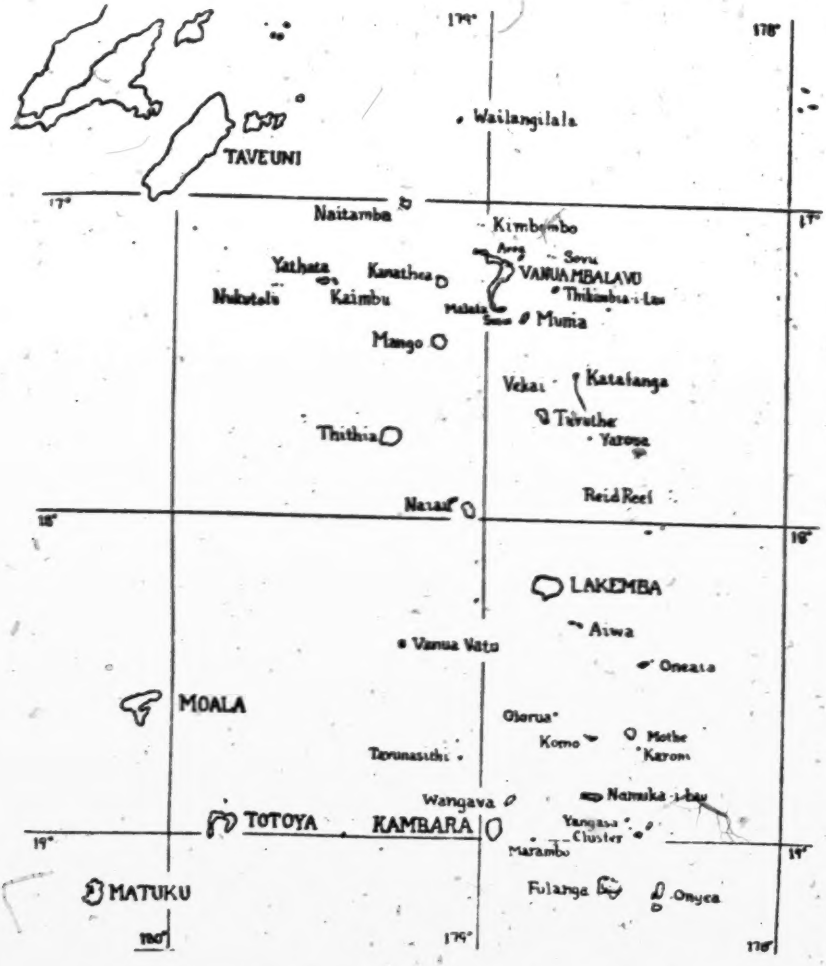
FIJIAN FRONTIER



SOUTHERN LAU ISLANDS, FIJI

4: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1938 OQ6 Lau OQ6

American Anthropologist

NEW SERIES

VOL. 40 APRIL–JUNE, 1938 No. 2

THE CULTURE HISTORY OF THE LAU ISLANDS, FIJI[1]

By LAURA THOMPSON

THE Lau Islands form the eastern border of Fiji. Lakemba in the center of the Lau group was formerly an independent chiefdom, holding all the central and southern islands in tributary relationship. The southern islands, partly of volcanic formation,[2] partly of coral limestone,[3] comprised the chiefdom's rich hinterland. Most of them lack garden land but they produce raw materials used in making important articles of exchange. Outstanding are the hardwoods[4] used for large sailing canoes. Southern Lau supplied all Fiji and also Tonga with these vessels. The type of paper mulberry[5] used for the best barkcloth and pandanus[6] used for the finest mats are also found here, and coconut of excellent quality for oil grows on all the southern islands. Based on these resources, specialized crafts have developed on the islands, which produce the finest canoes, barkcloth, and mats in Fiji. These commodities were traded with Tonga and also collected regularly as tribute to the high chief of Lakemba, who distributed part of them to other chiefdoms in Fiji through a system of gift exchange.

Although of great importance in native economy, the southern islands have offered little to attract the white man on account of their lack of fertile soil

[1] The following study is a translation of a lecture delivered to the Ethnological Colloquium of the University of Berlin in March, 1937. In its original form this has appeared in Archiv für Anthropologie, Vol. 24, No. 2, 1937. It is part of the results of nine months field work in Fiji under a Yale University-Bishop Museum fellowship. A description of the ethnographic results of the field trip are being published as a Bishop Museum bulletin. The spelling of native words follows David Hazelwood, *A Feejeean and English Dictionary* (Vewa, Fiji, 1850). Place names follow British Admiralty charts.

I express sincere appreciation to Bernhard J. Tüting for assistance in the field and particularly for his work on the native religion.

[2] Mothe and Komo Islands.

[3] Kambara (which has a volcanic outcrop), Namuka, Oneate, Fulanga, and Ongea Islands. (Also Ono and Vatoa, the southernmost islands, which are not included in this study.)

[4] Especially vesi, called greenheart of India (*Intsia bijuga* [Colebr.] Ktze.), also mbau (probably *Pittorporum* Brackenridge).

[5] Masi, masi ntchina, and ndrauthoka, forms of the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera* Vent.). The paper mulberry is found on every island but the best quality grows only on Namuka.

[6] On Fulanga, Ongea, and Wangava.

[84 - 151 not processed]

5: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1949 OQ6 Lau OQ6

Reprinted from AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, Vol. 51, No. 2
April-June, 1949

THE RELATIONS OF MEN, ANIMALS, AND PLANTS IN AN ISLAND COMMUNITY (FIJI)[1]

By LAURA THOMPSON

121 THE problem of the ecological base of cultural phenomena is undergoing reconsideration by anthropologists from various points of view.[2] As part of this trend the present paper attempts to relate and interpret, from a total ecological viewpoint,[3] field findings of a geologist, a botanist, a naturalist and an anthropologist on an isolated community in Fiji.[4] Although the available data are limited, particularly as regards the botanical and zoological aspects of the problem, they seem to be sufficient to meet the needs of the present effort, which is designed to test the usefulness of a total ecological approach.

131 The community selected for study is located at the southern end of the
133 Lau or Eastern Archipelago, a north-south belt of 100 small islands, 30 of
101 which are inhabited. It consists of an isolated group of six inhabited islands and their uninhabited satellites.[5] Three inhabited islands, namely Fulanga, Ongea and Namuka, as well as all of the uninhabited ones, are composed of limestone. The other inhabited islands, namely Mothe, Komo and Kambara, are formed either wholly or in part of volcanic rocks.

133 No two islands are exactly alike in structure or mode of origin but in general the volcanic islands (e.g., Mothe) are eroded to rounded, reed-covered hills and gentle slopes or low, rocky promontories. They have miniature drainage systems which originate at high points near the central interior and form small streams with dentritic patterns. Their valleys are lined with relatively
[134 deep, rich soil which supports a variety of vegetation including yams (*Dio-*
241] *scorea*) and other garden crops.[6]

[1] I take this opportunity to thank Edwin H. Bryan, Jr., John Collier, Harry S. Ladd, Emma Reh, Ward Shepard, Albert C. Smith and Margaret Titcomb for help or comments on the manuscript.

[2] *See*, for example, Gayton, 1946; Hallowell, 1949.

[3] The term "total ecological viewpoint" is used to include the relations of organic species, including man, to one another in environmental context.

[4] The field projects on which this paper is based were unrelated and none of the researchers collected or analyzed their material systematically within a total ecological frame of reference. Edwin H. Bryan, Jr., naturalist, made a survey of the Lau group in 1924. Dr. Albert C. Smith, taxonomist, collected plants in 1934. Dr. Harry S. Ladd, geologist, studied the geology of Lau in 1934; and I investigated a culture-historical and culture contact problem in 1933–1934. Unless otherwise specified, conditions and institutions are described as of 1933–1934.

[5] The inhabited islands are Mothe, Komo, Namuka, Kambara, Fulanga and Ongea. The uninhabited islands are Karoni, Tavunasithi, Wangava, Marambo, Yangasa Levu, Navutu-i-loma, Navutu-i-ra, Yuvutha and Ongea Ndriki.

[6] Bryan (MSS.) states: "The dominant plant over much of the volcanic islands is a plume grass, *Eulalia japonica*, called *ngasau* by the natives. There are also several species of wiry ferns, including the "staghorn"; a low scrub, made up of about a half a dozen widespread species of

[pp. 1–252 not processed]

9: Bryan

Lau OQ6

131, 133, 136, 137

/Information in text on the location, topography, geology, fauna and flora of each of the forty islands in the Lau group will be found in category 13./

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LAU GROUP, FIJI.

by E. H. Bryan, Jr.

(Whitney South Sea Bird Expedition, July to October, 1924.)

Introduction.

101 [131] The Lau or Eastern Group, of Fiji, consists of about 40 islands or clusters of islets and numerous reefs, extending from S.16° 40' to S. 19° 15' and from 178° 20' W. to 179° 30' W. It constitutes [648] a frontier between Fiji and Tonga, and has in past years been the 144 scene of numerous invasions from the latter group. On several of the islands the Tongan strain is quite noticeable. The majority of 231 the islands are inhabited by an industrious people, who live on 241 262 fish, pigs, fowl, and yams, sweet potatoes, taro, and manioc and 245 bananas, which they raise extensively for local consumption. The main product of the islands is copra which is dried in quantity from the extensive groves of coconut palms. Many of the men are 322 skillful carvers, making attractive yaquona (yang-gona) bowls, combs, clubs, wooden pillows, and canoes. The women weave mats from the 285 287 leaves of the Pandanus, and beat out the sap wood of the paper 824 mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera) into a bark cloth called masi, the process being called samusamu.

133 There are three types of islands in Lau, as follows: limestone, volcanic, and a combination of both. Portions of some of the islands are sandstone, but no island is completely made up of this material. The types are so distinctive that they may be identified at a glance.

The limestone islands are exceedingly rough. The material is upraised coral reef. Their surface has been eroded into sharp ridges or hummocks separating deep pot-holes with jagged-faces. The coast line includes deep bays, rugged cliffs and isolated rocks; all typically under-cut at the water's edge. This gives the smaller

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

ONGEA ISLANDS

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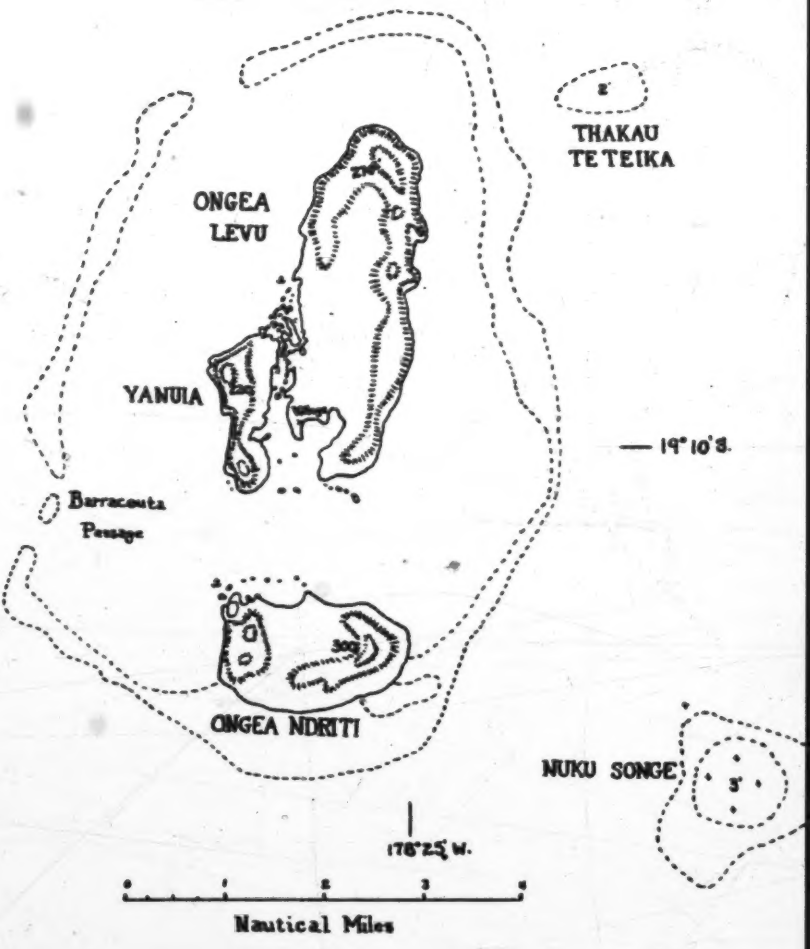

[p. 10]

FULANGA I.

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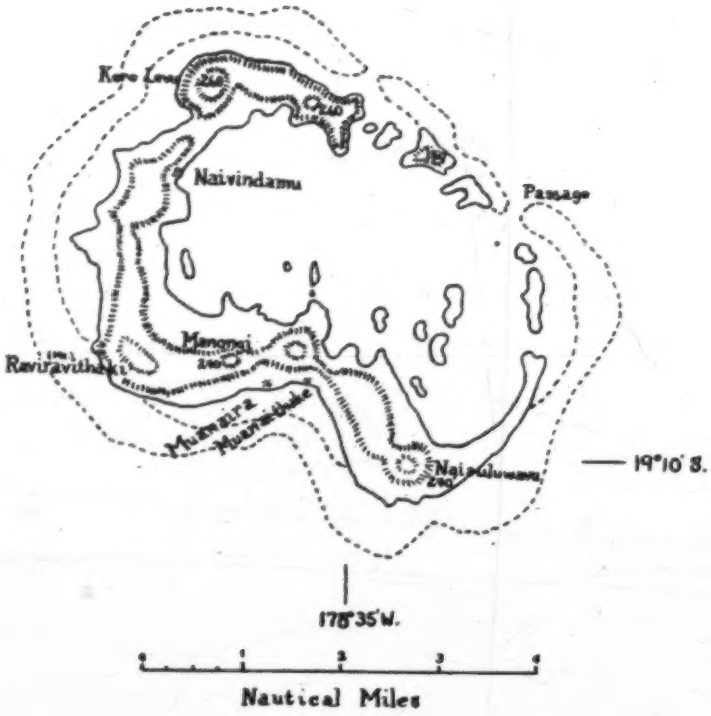

[p. 14]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

NAIAMBO I.

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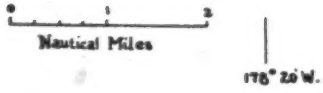
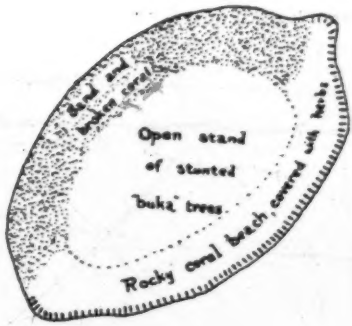
● 131



19° 00' S. ——

Elev. 25 to 30 ft. to tree tops.



[p. 17]

YANGASA CLUSTER.

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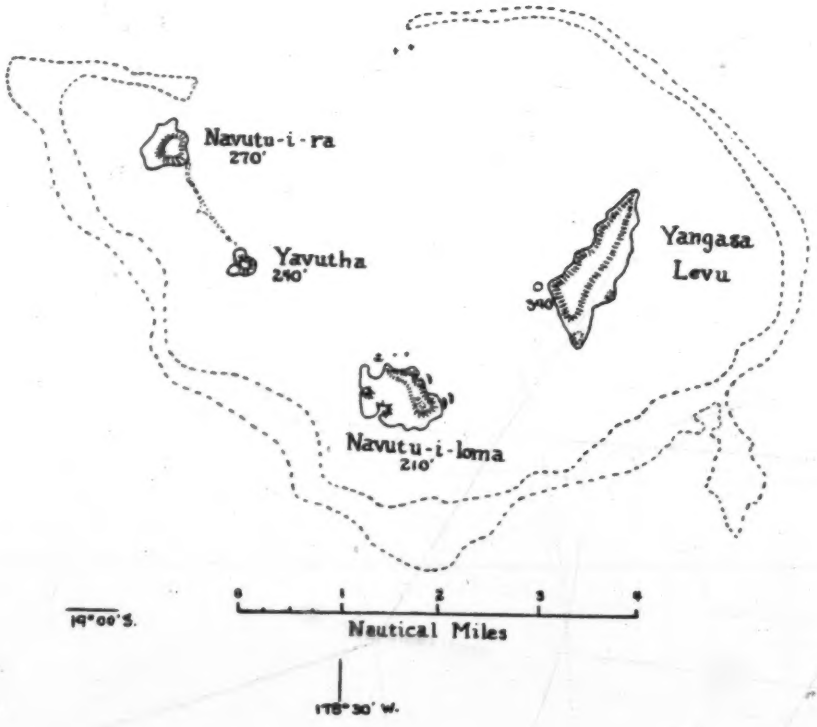

[p. 19]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

NAMUKA-I-LAU

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●131
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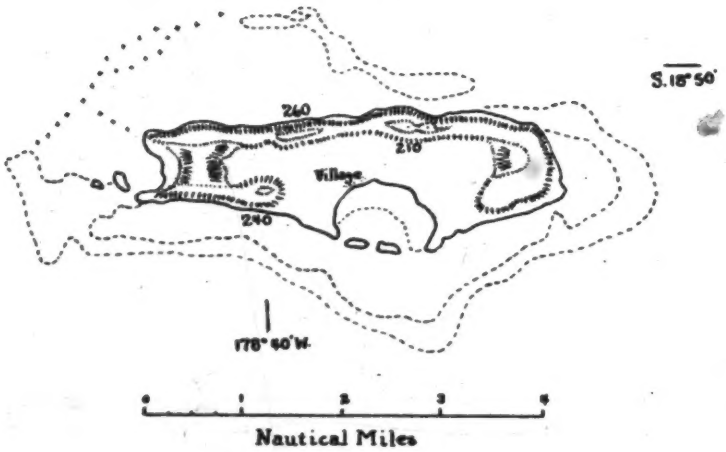

[p. 22]

MOTHE & KARONI

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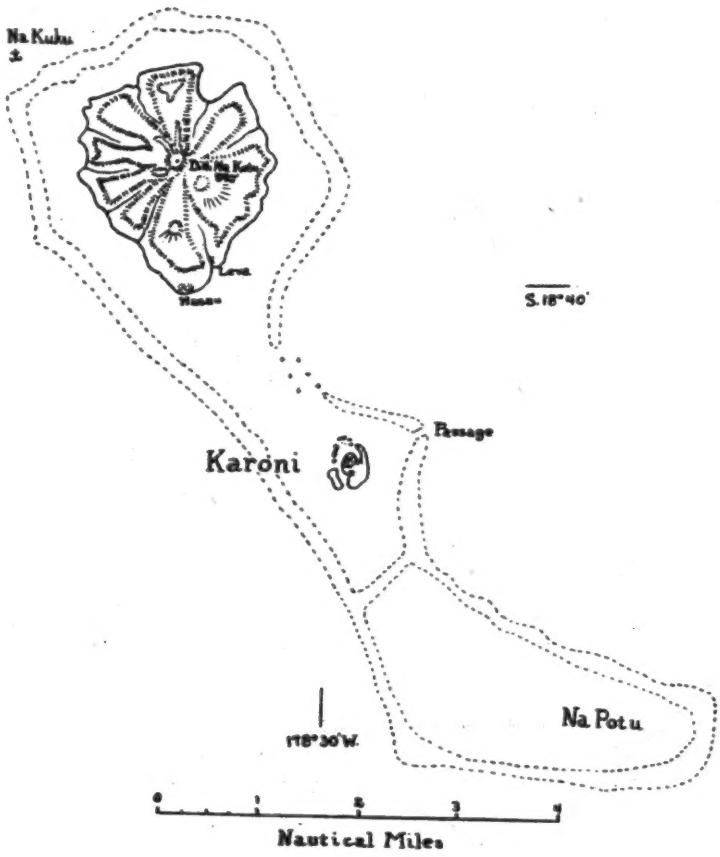

[p.24]

ONEATA I.

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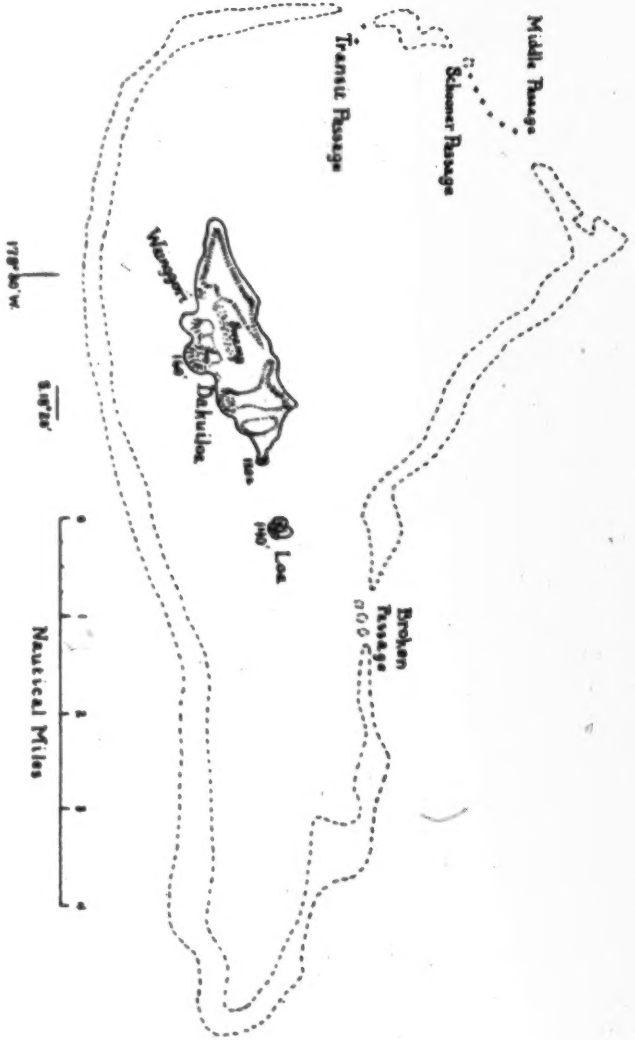

[p. 27]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

OLOSUA & KOMO

Detail of Olorua.

102
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133
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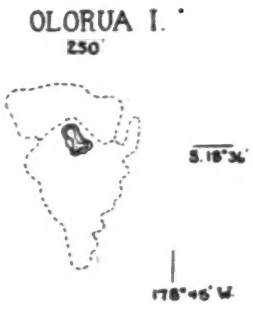

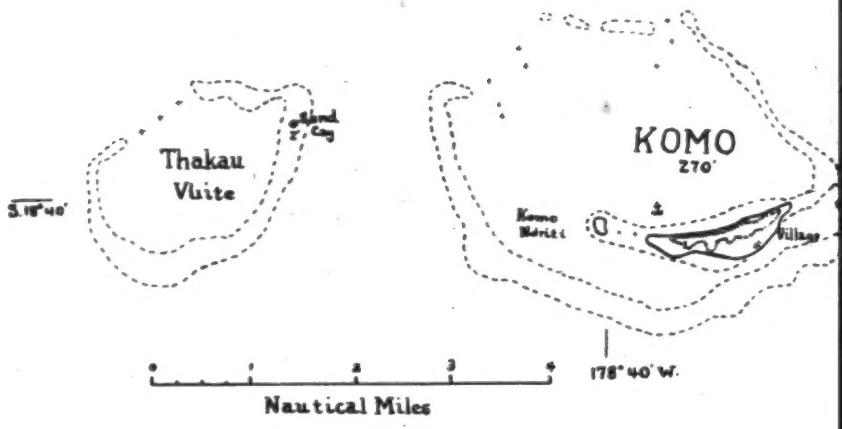

[p. 30]

KAMBARA, MARAMBO, WANGAVA
nand TUVUNASITHI.

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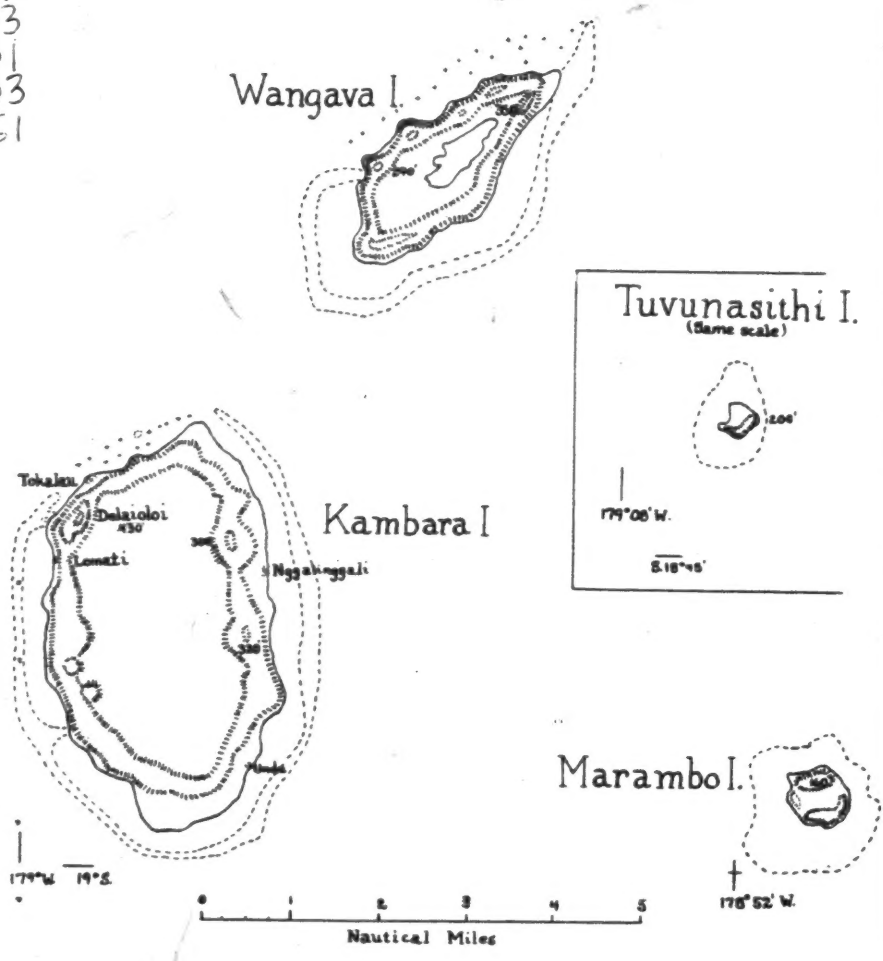

[p. 33]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

AIWA ISLANDS

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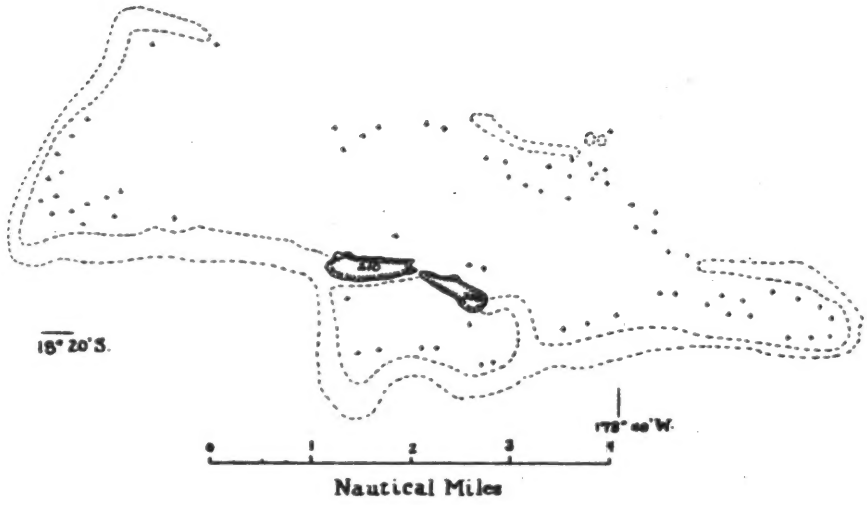
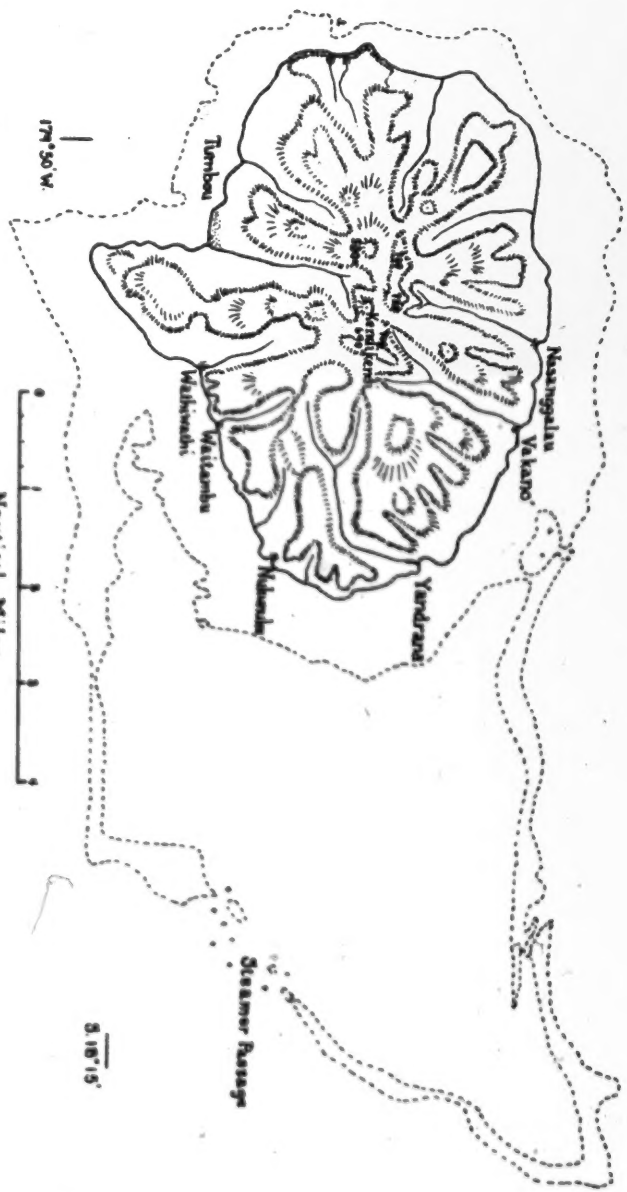


[p. 39]

LAKEMBA I.

102
103
● 131
133
361



[p.41]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

Northern Portion of
MBUKATATANOA (or Argo) REEF
and details of VANUA MASI & BACON I.

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● 131
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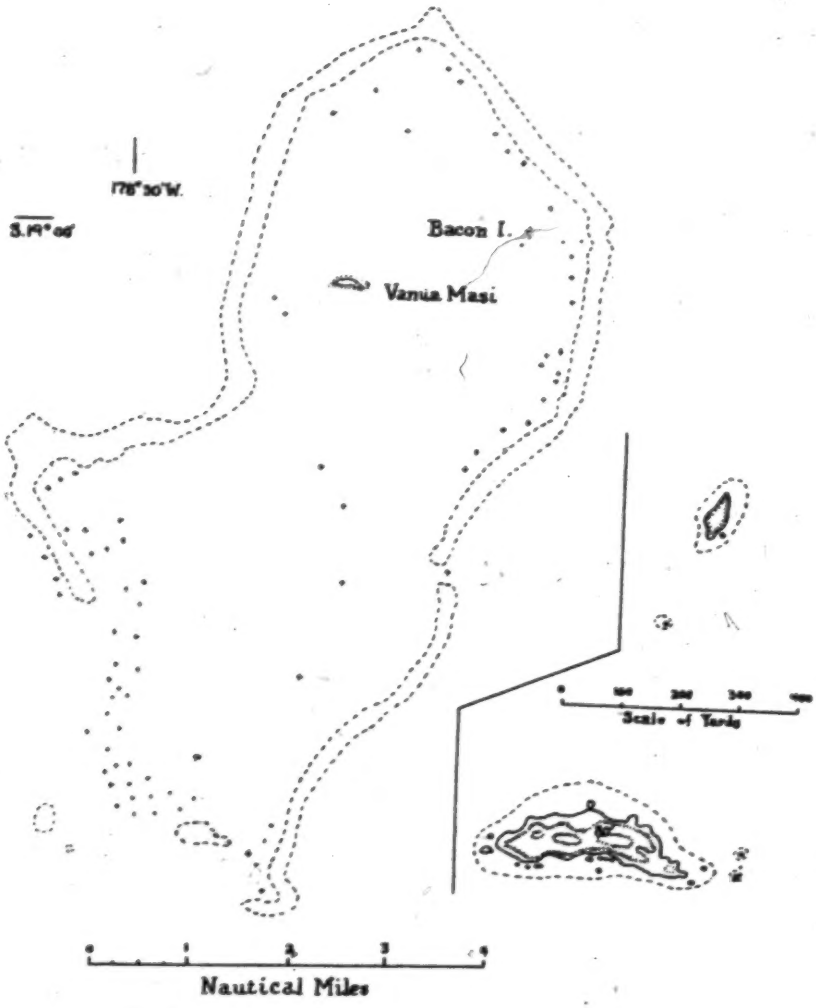

[p44]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

REID HEKF
Details of
Latei Viti & Latei Tonga.

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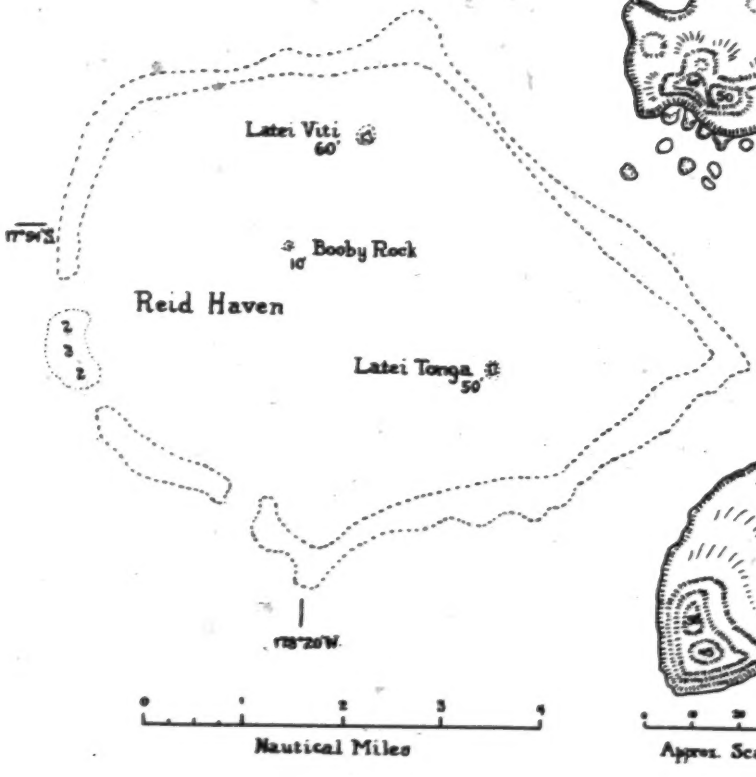

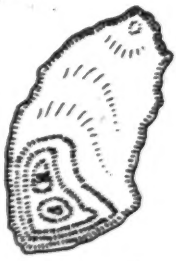

0 10 20 30 40 50
Approx. Scale of Yards

[p. 46]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

YAROUA I. and Adjacent Reefs.

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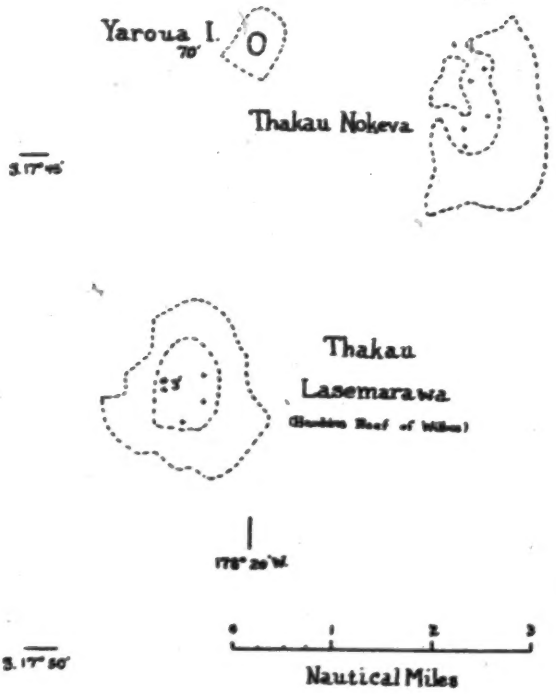

[p. 48]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

KATAFANGA, VEKAI
Detail of Vekai.

102
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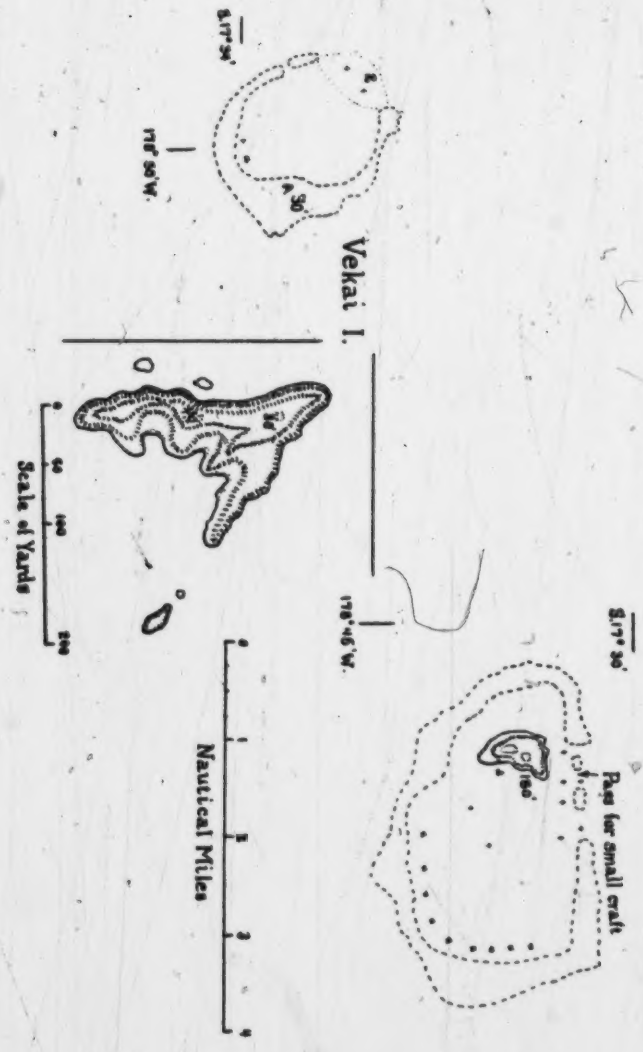

[p. 50]

TUVUTHA' I.

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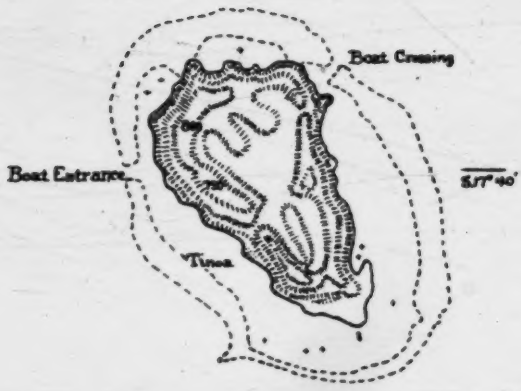

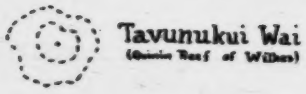

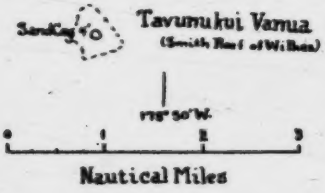

[p.53]

MALAU I.

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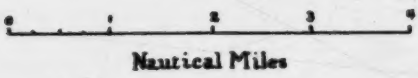
133
131
361



[p.55]

VANUA VATU.

102
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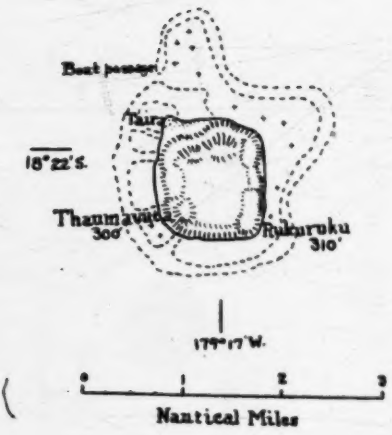
133
361



[p.57]

THITHIA I.

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103
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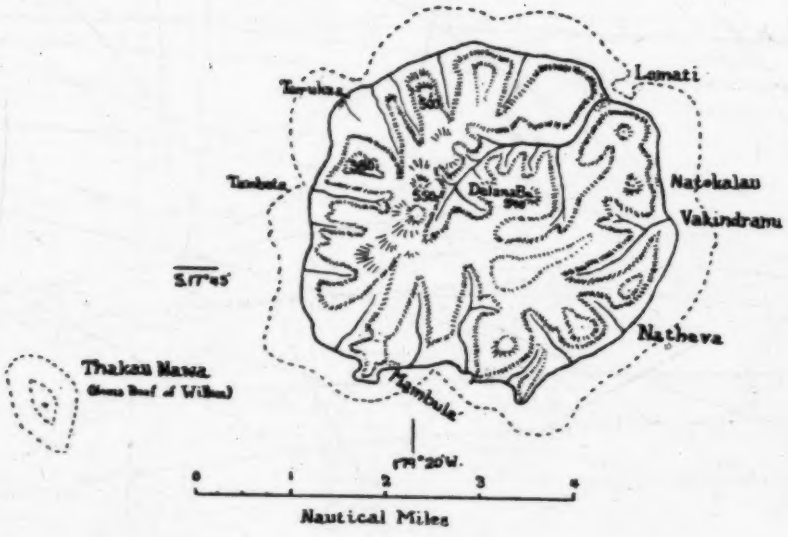
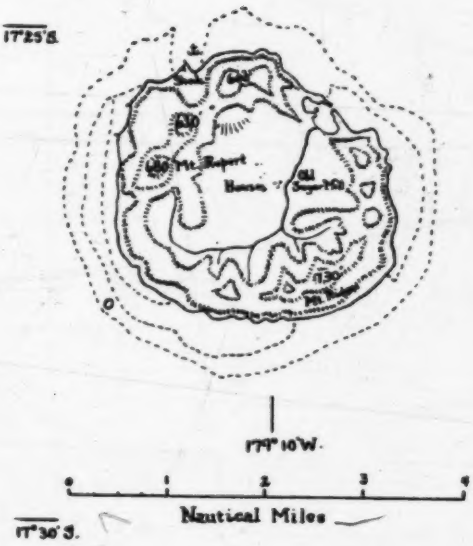
133
361



[p. 59]

MANGO I.

107
103
●131
361
133



[p. 62]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

KANATHEA I.

102
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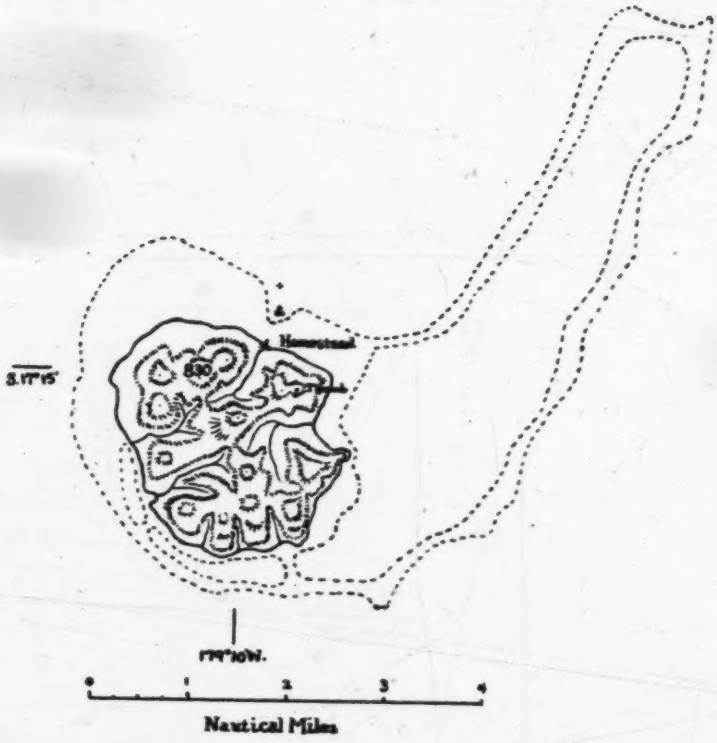
131
361



[p.65]

VANUA MBALAVU and nearby islands.

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[p.72]

SOVU ISLETS

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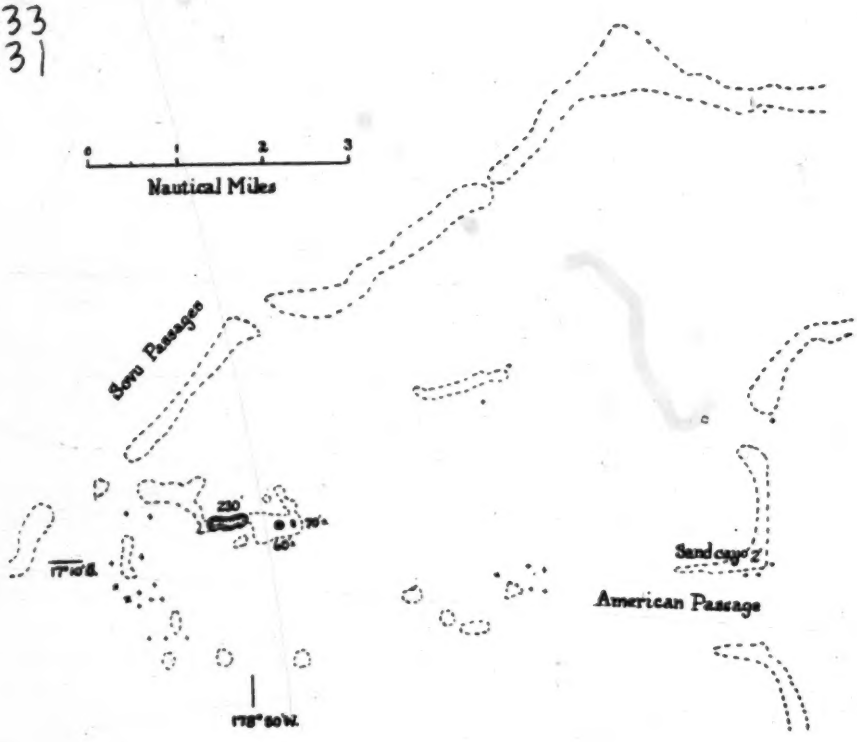

[p. 73]

MUNIA & THIKOMBIA - I - LAU

102
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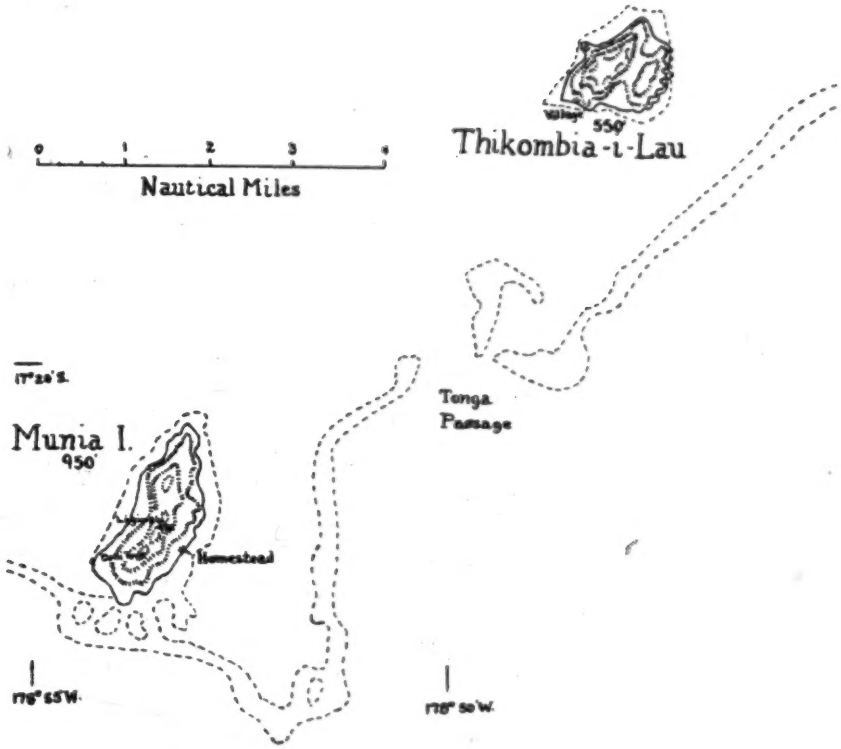

[p. 74]

KIMBOMBO ISLETS and detail of middle islet.

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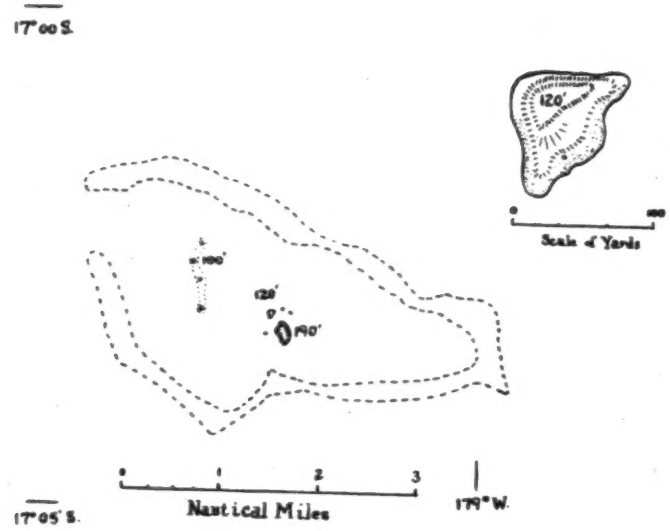

[p. 78]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

NAILANGILALA I.

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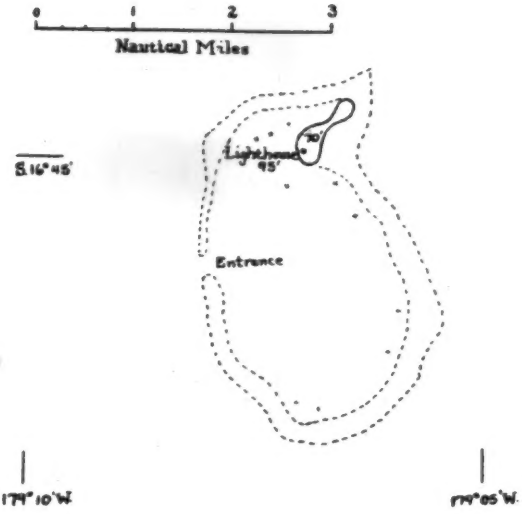

[p.80]

NAITAUMBA I.

102
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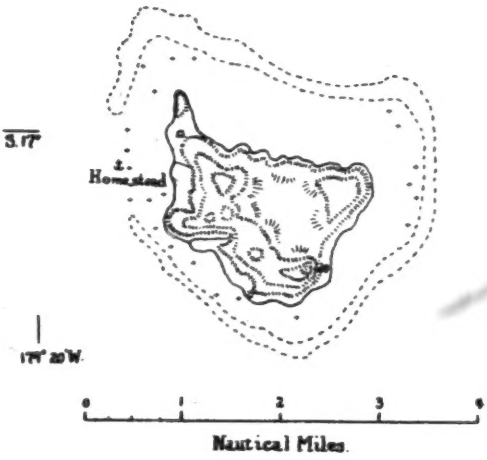
361



[p.82]

NUKUTOLU ISLETS, YATHATA AND KAIMBU.

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●131
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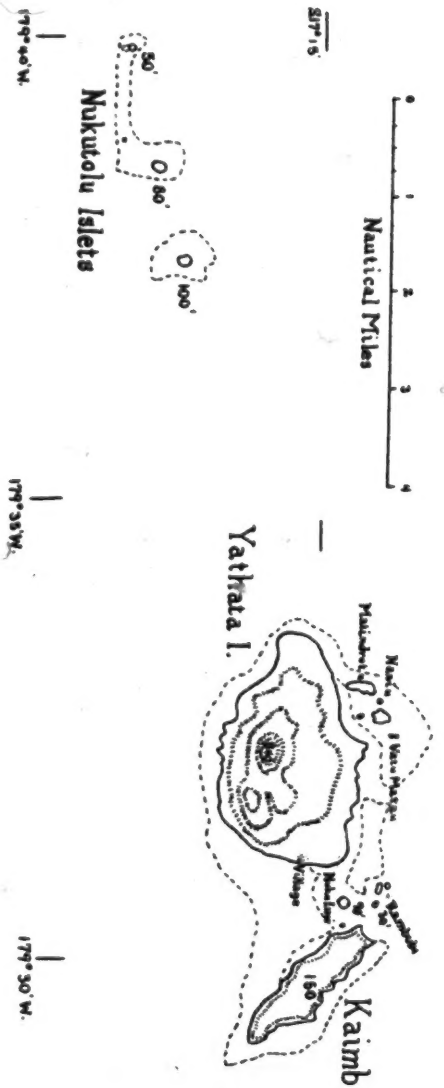

[p. 84]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

VATU VARA I.

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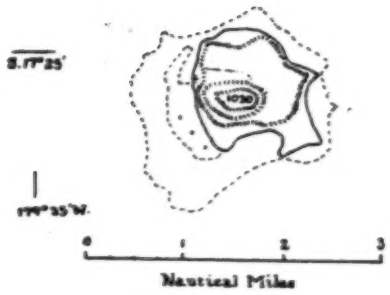
133



[p. 87]

10:St. Johnston G-5 (no date)1918
OQ6 Lau OQ6

INTRODUCTION.

THE three better-known groups of the Pacific, namely, the Crown Colony of Fiji, the recently captured German Colony of Samoa, and the last remaining independent Pacific kingdom of Tonga, form roughly the three points of an equilateral triangle, and the Lau Islands lie about midway between Fiji and Tonga. 131

These Lau Islands are situated some two hundred miles to the east of Fiji, and act as a barrier against the heavy storms that sweep the Pacific in those months of the year when "the trades" are at their strongest. And as might be expected from their geographical position it is upon these islands that straying vessels and storm-tossed wrecks (not only the big ships of the white man for the last hundred and fifty years, from buccaneers to whalers, and from whalers to modern "tramps," but also from earliest times the fragile canoes of the wayfaring Polynesian) have from time immemorial been flung. 174 797

10:St. Johnston G-5 (no date) 1918
OQ6 Lau OQ6

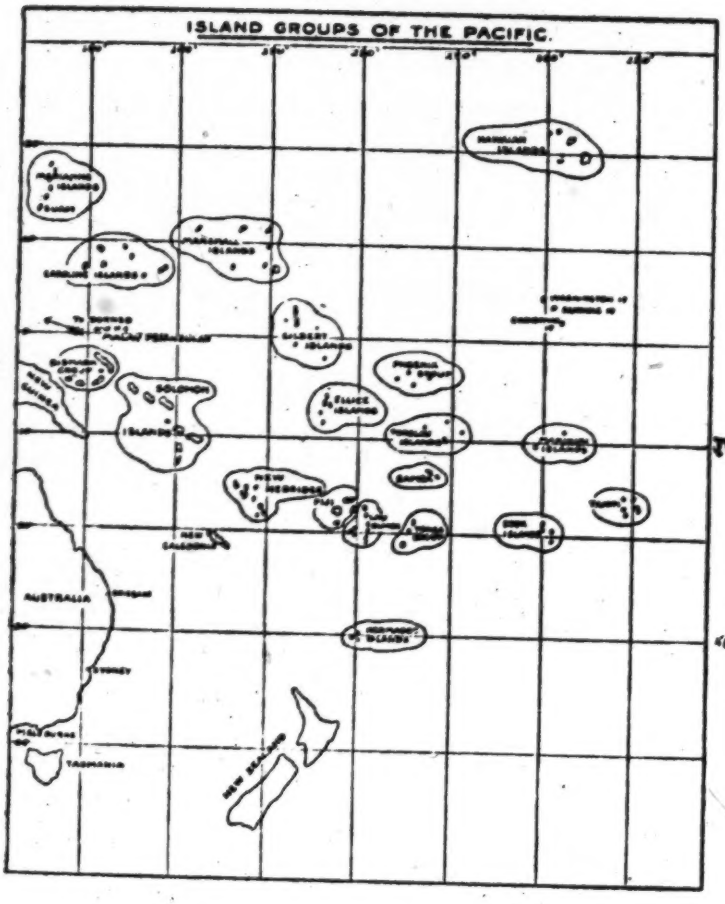
174 It is thus that the Tongans were first driven
797 here, with the important result that in after years early white missionaries from Tonga were able to introduce Christianity and civilization, with the help of descendants of these first native colonists who had kept up an intercourse with their brethren in Tonga. It is thus, indeed, that the first white men—"gods who ate fire," as the natives called them—set foot in these islands from an unknown ship wrecked on the Bukatatanoa reef, towards the close of the eighteenth century. And from the Lau Islands all these influences passed on to Fiji itself.

● 131 The Lau group is scattered between 16° and 21° south latitude, and 178° and 180° west longitude—even at certain places extending well over the border into east longitude—or, roughly, two hundred and fifty miles long by one hundred and fifty miles broad. Thus they cover an ocean area of some thirty thousand square miles, though they are themselves, compared to other lands, mere specks in the ocean; the largest being but twenty-five miles long—and that length only because of its somewhat curved shape.

[174
175
648] Nevertheless they have a great importance from three points of view:

134 (*a*) *Utilitarian*, because they are by nature
245 endowed with the choicest soil for coco-nut cultivation, which is made full use of, and thus

10:St. Johnston G-5 (no date)1918
OQ6 Lau OQ6



102
131

[p. 17]

B